

The Anti-Weekly Yeoman.

FRANKFORT:

SATURDAY : : : : : DECEMBER 16.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "KENTUCKY YEOMAN" has been removed to the new three-story building on Main street, near the corner of St. Clair.

State Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to state that the Democratic Central Committee, who have been requested to name the time and place for holding a Convention of the Democratic party of Kentucky, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and the transaction of other matters pertaining to politics, recommend to the party that they meet in State Convention at Frankfort, on the 15th day of March, 1855.

Temperance Convention.

The friends of the Temperance cause throughout the State assembled in Convention in Louisville upon the 13th, to take into consideration the expediency of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Convention assembled on Thursday, and the committee appointed to draft a platform made their report, which was unanimously adopted. They assert that it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection, either to the manufacturer or vendor of ardent spirits. Secondly, That the manufacture of ardent spirits is inimical to the best interest of the State. Thirdly, That the Legislative prohibition of the sale and manufacture is entirely compatible with "rational liberty" and with the claims of justice and legitimate commerce."

The committee to whom was referred the subject of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, reported that in their opinion, this was the time, and recommend that the Convention make a nomination before the adjournment of the present session. The report was heralded with marks of satisfaction by the Convention. Dr. W. L. Brackinridge opposed the question being put to an issue just now, as he was in favor of awaiting the action of the political parties. At this juncture Mr. Edgar Needham, submitted a substitute for the original report to the following effect. That the Convention appoint a state committee, whose duty it shall be to await the action of the political parties of the day, and then to interrogate the respective candidates, in regard to their position upon the Temperance question. If the answers are not satisfactory then it shall be the duty of the committee to call another State Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates pledged to the support of the Temperance principles.

A spirited debate ensued, in which Messrs. Needham of Louisville, Sam. Sly of Lexington, Ed. Oldham of Fayette, C. M. Mathews of Henry, M. D. McHenry of Shelby, Thos. P. Posey of Henry, and others participated. After the Rev. H. P. Johnson of Lawrence, had addressed the Convention, there was a general call for the President to express his views upon Mr. Needham's motion.

Judge Robertson arose and then addressed the Convention. *En passant*, the Judge paid a high compliment to the mystical order of Know-Nothings, and said that though he knew but little of their actions, he had always "prayed for their success." The Know-Nothings and Temperance men he said must unite, to ensure success. As a former pupil of the venerable Judge, we would like to pass his speech by without comment, but the sentiments are so extremely odious to us, that we must at the risk of offending, his legal majesty denounce his remarks as decidedly unfitted for a Temperance Convention. They are not only unfitted for that assembly, but also for any convocation that has the good of the Union in mind, since the advancement of the Native American party is calculated to produce only discord and trouble among our people. As a preceptor we esteem aye, almost reverence Judge Robertson for his profound attainments in every branch of science; and, in constitutional law and equity, we rank him side by side, a compeer of Kent and Story, but as a *politician*, we can have no confidence in his stability or his integrity. Swayed by ambitious desires, he is ever willing to court the popular will, and hence his extreme advocacy of Mr. Needham's substitute.

After considerable discussion, the question was put to the body, "shall the Convention proceed to nomination?" and it was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 61 to 18. The committee to whom was referred the duty of nominating candidates then presented the names of Major George W. Williams for Governor, and that of James G. Hardy, of Barren county, for Lieutenant Governor. A letter was received from Major Williams, returning his thanks and asking time to consider whether or not he would accept the nomination.

A motion was then made by C. M. Mathews, that a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to act as the Temperance Central Committee, and who shall act as they deem most conducive to the interests of the Temperance cause. The Convention, then, after a few remarks from Messrs. Leonard and Fillmore, and an affecting appeal from Mr. Ed. Oldham of Fayette, adjourned sine die.

We may have more to say on this question in a future issue.

Fillmore Defending his Position—His Head TURNED NORTHWARD.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, with the view of vindicating ex-President Fillmore's consistency on the slavery question, reproduces the whole of his celebrated letter "to the Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie," in which he answers all the interrogations propounded him affirmatively, and favorable to the abolition cause. The New York Evening Post says it attaches great importance to his explanation, as it "shows that the late President has abandoned all hope of doing anything without the aid of Northern Whigs, and has no hope of getting their support without resuming his original anti-slavery opinions."

The Work on the Washington National Monument is now nearly suspended for want of funds. There are only eight persons engaged on it, and they are likely soon be discharged. The shaft has now risen to 270 feet.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

This is an able, statesmanlike and interesting paper, for while it is sufficiently extended to present a review of a year's operation of the numerous, diverse and complicated interests committed to his management and supervision, it is at the same time so well arranged and condensed as to be within the reading opportunities of all.

During the last fiscal year there have been 11,070,935 acres of the public lands surveyed, and \$1,190,017 acres brought into market. Within the same period, 7,035,735 acres were sold for cash, and \$9,285,533 58 received, therefore being 5,359,240 acres more than were sold for cash during the preceding year. During the last fiscal year, 3,416,802 acres were located with bounty land warrants, 11,033,813 acres for the States, as government lands, and 1,751,962 acres for railroads, &c. Thus showing that while there has been a large increase in the number of acres sold for cash, a sensible diminution is felt in the various other modes in which the lands are disposed of.

The quantity of lands sold during the first and second quarters of the present fiscal year is 3,251,619 acres, and the money received therefor \$3,642,496 44 more than during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

The quantity of land located in satisfaction of bounty land claims, for services rendered in the various wars since 1779, is 31,427,612 acres. To satisfy Virginia bounty land warrants, under the act of August 31, 1852, Georgia has issued calling for \$37,356 acres, and to satisfy the remaining warrants, it is supposed that about 200,000 acres more will be required.

The introduction of the graduation principle into our public land system engraves upon it a new and important feature. The Secretary considers the law very difficult of execution, and that fully to accomplish the objects contemplated by its passage, material modifications must be made. The Secretary adds to his previous views respecting the policy of granting alternate sections of land in aid of the construction of great leading highways, when such works are likely to be undertaken and completed in good faith, and prove beneficial to the public, and not merely to adventurers and speculators. To throw the necessary guards and restrictions around such grants, the Secretary makes some general suggestions, but submits the matter to the wisdom of Congress.

The applications to Congress at its last session (so far as they would be brought to the attention of the department by the committee) contemplated the construction of about 5,056 miles of road, which, allowing six sections to the mile, would have required twenty millions of acres.

In anticipation that some of these grants would be made, and not knowing which, the department, upon the urgent solicitation of the delegations in Congress, re-located the lands along the proposed routes of the roads to an extent approximating to thirty millions of acres.—The department has carefully reconsidered the policy of this course, and has come to the determination not to make such reservations hereafter, until the grants shall have been actually made by Congress. The reason for this determination are, in part, that such reservations are of doubtful legality—that they retard the settlement of the country—the difficulty of ascertaining in what case it is likely the grants will be made, and the fear of injuring the section of country in which the improvement is contemplated by turning thence the tide of emigration.

The Secretary reiterates his recommendation that officers connected with the survey and sale of the public domain be prohibited by law from becoming interested in its purchase.

After the passage of the act, September, 1850, granting the government lands to the States in which they lie, many such lands were taken up by purchase or location as agricultural land.—The act of 1850 being a grant *in presenti* to the State, the United States cannot make title to the individual purchases of locators, and many difficulties have grown up under this head, to the which and afford relief, the Secretary recommends remedial legislation.

The Secretary recommends, as indispensably necessary to the completion of the vast amount of business before it, a continuation for another year, the commission to settle land claims in California, and that the annuities provided for therein as ample sufficient for the purpose intended, if properly and judiciously applied.—He regards it as one of the highest duties of the government to see that our engagements with those poor unlettered children of the forest, who are rapidly passing away, should be executed with the most scrupulous good faith on our part, and that mild and persuasive measures should be employed to induce them to abandon the chase, and become a settled and agricultural people, which is their only remedy against extinction; and that force or coercion should not be resorted to except in extreme cases.

The humane views advocated by the Secretary respecting these wild and barbarous, though interesting people, do equal credit to his head and heart, and his report on this subject will, we doubt not, be read with interest and commendation by every statesman, philosopher and philanthropist.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Ool. Manyppeny, "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report, sets forth many facts of interest, and shows that the operations of his department during the year have been exceedingly large.

The Indians in Nebraska and Kansas have ceded to the United States Government nearly fifteen millions of acres of land. The Indians, however, have caught some of the white men's "spirit," and their desire is a higher price than for the land in Kansas. They only agreed to give up these lands under a pledge that they should have a reserve for a permanent home.

There is trouble with the Indians on the Arkansas and Platte rivers, and it appears that,

while the agent is seeking them to present amendments to treaties, they are quietly shooting down emigrants and robbing traders.

The Commissioner thinks something should be done for these misguided people, but acknowledges that he cannot say what the "something" should be, but suggests kindness and peaceful attempts to colonize them.

The Commissioner gives some valuable information relative to the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, and he also suggests that no more removals of Indian tribes shall take place; that is, that the reserved lands given them by Government shall be secured to them and their heirs forever.

A Turnpike Road through this land has been surveyed and located, and doubtless will be made next year.

Some of the land is superior bottom land,

and the remainder is upland.

FOURTEEN SLAVES.—Fourteen slaves, belonging to the estate of Joseph Gore, deceased, consisting of about 700 ACRES OF LAND, situated near the town of Frankfort, on the river leading to Owenton. Gore's executors have sold six or seven of these slaves, and the remainder are to be sold in lots. The drawing will now take place on the 20th inst., and the price distributed as soon as the Concert is over.

REPORT OF TICKETS \$1. Any person sending us \$10 will be entitled to draw on us for \$1.

C. HAGAN & CO., Louisville.

Tickets for sale in Frankfort by

W. H. KEENE.

SATURDAY : : : : : DECEMBER 16.

"We are indebted to Mr. J. J. HAMPTON for late Cincinnati papers.

COL. R. B. CARPENTER.—We know not when we have been so strongly impressed with the sense of horror at the shedding of human blood, as when reading the account of the attempted assassination of *him*, our old, well-tried, and true friend. He was one whom to know was to love, and we think we know him too well to endorse anything that may be said, or has been said, in any of the papers, against his character, either as a private or a public citizen. Rumor, with her ten thousand tongues has spread a story from which we know both he and his friends can vindicate him. We do not believe that he has been guilty of what the Cincinnati Gazette charges; and, if he had, that he would be so imprudent as to boast of it.

The rest of the Cincinnati papers say that Perkins (the attempted assassin) had no cause what ever for his barbarous assault. If this be true (as we doubt not) the sooner he leaves the soil of Kentucky, the better, for he is a villain whom it were base flattery to call a coward, and an insult to the dignity of the public to recognize as a defender of personal honor.

When we first read the account of this melancholy occurrence, we thought that it could not be, or that it was so, it was strange that the heavens were not

"Hung with black."

and the sun and stars veiled from our vision.—The idea that Dick Carpenter, as we love to call him, should be shot down like a dog in the street, was something that we could not comprehend with the same head and heart that we know and feel tells us of a just God and heaven; and we exclaimed with the same feeling and reverence and words that uncle Toby felt at the bedside of corporal Trim "he shall not die by heaven." We have since learned that he is recovering, and that the chances are in favor of his complete restoration. That it may be so, we will hope until, at least, the end has come.

GREAT SALE OF LAND, &c.—It will be seen, by an advertisement of PHILLIP SWIGERT, Esq., that he will sell as Commissioner, a large quantity of Land, Slaves, Bank Stock, &c., on Saturday, 6th proximo. This is a fine opportunity for those who desire to invest to get things at their own prices.

"The last of the series of the gift concerts of Messrs. C. HAGAN & Co., will take place at Mozart Hall, in Louisville, on Thursday evening the 21st inst., at which time the drawing will positively take place. Those who wish to try their luck, had better purchase tickets soon. The prizes offered are valuable, embracing house and lot in Louisville, fine rosewood piano, &c.

Tickets are for sale at the bookstore of Messrs. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

GROCERIES, &c.—We were invited the other day to examine the stock of JOYCE & GRANT, and confess that we were astonished at the great variety they have on hand. In addition to what we have mentioned we would also state, that in their store they have for sale some of the finest and prettiest hardware, such as knives for table use, tea spoons, &c., that we have ever seen in the place.

We commend them to our friends as gentlemen in every respect, and all the articles they have for sale, as "cheap as the cheapest," and advise, all in want of such articles to give them a call.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for January, the first number of the new volume, is superior to any number of the work heretofore issued; and PATERSON'S MAGAZINE, the January number of which we have also received, is greatly improved in every way. It is the best \$2 Magazine that comes to our table.

OUR neighbor's of the Commonwealth, have removed into their large and commodious office on St. Clair Street, and we say without hesitancy, as we have said before that, the office is one of the most convenient and well arranged in the western country. We hope our friend Col. Hedges, may meet with the success that his enterprise and liberality deserves, and we believe that the subscribers and friends of the paper will mete out to him the reward he deserves. Success to you, friends.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON CASE.—It is reported about town, says the Cincinnati Columbian, of Thursday last, that a telegraphic dispatch has been received from one of the Chapins, now at St. Helena, Ark., stating that all the defendants in the Martha Washington case had been discharged, except Capt. Cummings and the mate Holland. If this be true, they have been dismissed on the question of jurisdiction, of which they had a hope from the beginning. This will probably end the matter in Arkansas; as Burton will hardly attempt to prosecute Cummings and Holland, with the testimony of the Chapins and others against him.

A man calling himself WM. S. MARSHALL hired a horse and buggy, on the 10th inst., from the stable of Messrs. Davis & Bacon of Louisville, to go to Taylorsville, Ky., and has not since been heard of.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—GEORGE LEWIS, aged 90, died on the 13th of November, in Clark county, Indiana. He received his discharge from General Washington.

THE GANDINE MONEY ASSIGNED, TO PREVENT THE UNITED STATES GETTING IT.—We hear that information has been received at the Treasury Department that the Bank of Columbus, Ohio, against which there is a government suit pending for the recovery of the \$100,000 deposited with it by order of Senator Corwin, as we have before explained, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, or, in other words, has taken that means of preventing the United States from recovering by due process of law. We learn, further, that it is the opinion of the law officer of the government, in whose charge the business is, that no such assignment will hold good to the prevention of the United States from realizing first, in case they obtain the expected judgment.—*Wash. Star, Dec. 5.*

AT the last meeting of the Board of directors of the Henderson and Nashville Railroad, arrangements were made for its speedy completion. The hands are now at work—we have every confidence in the success of the enterprise, and if the stockholders do their duty in paying their installments, we may expect very soon to hear the snort of the "iron horse" in our city.—*Hopkinsville Rife.*

COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Davis v Shearer, Madison; affirmed. Baker v Turner, Madison; affirmed. Hopper v Yanis, Garrard; affirmed as to the other appellants. Wilmore v Willmore, Jessamine; reversed. Smith v Moberly, Madison; reversed. Grimes v Robertson, Harrison; reversed on the errors and cross errors.

ORDERS.

Alcorn v Fletcher, Madison; Robinson v Huffman, Lincoln; Duke v Shanks, Lincoln; Myers v Craig, Lincoln; Masterson v Same, Lincoln; Gray v Melgs, Boyle—were argued.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Tinsley v Tinsley, Anderson; opinion slightly modified, and petition overruled. Masterson v Craig, Lincoln; reversed, for want of proper parties.

Myers v Craig, Lincoln; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Duke v Shanks, Lincoln; affirmed.

Clay v Hill, (2 cases) Madison; affirmed.

Peyton v Peyton, Madison; affirmed.

ORDERS.

South v Salter, Boyle; May v Dollins, Mercer; Ballinger v Moore, Mercer; Same v Railey, Mercer; Franklin v Crawford, Mercer; Brewer v Jones, Mercer; Gurd v Harris, Mercer—were argued.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman, by JAMES MONKIN, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

MAYSVILLE & LEX. R. R. v PUNNETT, Fayette co.

This action was brought in the Fayette circuit court to procure the sale of property in a deed of trust executed by the appellants to the appellees, and an application of the proceeds to the purposes of the trust.

The Circuit Court made an order appointing a receiver to take into his possession and safe-keeping the mortgaged property, and to rent out a portion of it for a limited term.

From this order an appeal is taken to this Court. A motion is made to dismiss the appeal. Will an appeal lie from such an order?

The Court per Justice Simpson, held: That this Court has appellate jurisdiction only of final orders and judgments of other courts, (Code of Prac, sec. 15.)

When a final order is made by the Circuit Court, its power over it ceases at the expiration of the term at which it is made.

A final order either terminates the action itself, decides some matter litigated by the parties, or operates to divest some right in such a manner as to put it out of the power of the court making it, after the expiration of the term, to place the parties in their original condition.—The order in this case has no such operation.

Although it deprives the appellants of the possession of the mortgaged property, the order is temporary in its nature, and remains under the control of the court. It is not, therefore, final. It is merely provisional in its operation, and was made in pursuance of the 329th section of the Code. It is similar in effect to some of the other provisional remedies therein provided, and his Honor sees no reason why an appeal would not as well lie where attachments against property are ordered to issue by the circuit court.

Mr. Stewart reported back the bill for despatching the channel over St. Clair flats and the flats of St. Mary.

Mr. Shields gave notice of a bill establishing a Marine Hospital at Galena, Ill.

A bill for the relief of Isaac Swain was passed.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., introduced a bill granting to railroad companies three years, in which to pay the duties on iron imported for railroad purposes; referred to the finance committee.

House.—On motion of Mr. Boyce, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire and report as to the expediency of repealing the revenue laws, with leave to report by all or otherwise.

Mr. Lathan made a report from the committee on public lands in favor of extending the time of service of the California Land Commissioners.

The House went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Indian appropriation.

Mr. Mace spoke at some length in denunciation of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and avowed his purpose to be to introduce at as early a day as practicable a bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

He said the repeal of the Missouri compromise was altogether unadvised, and referred to the recent elections as evidence of the people's disapproval of the course of the administration.

Mr. Oliver, of Mo., condemned the course of Mr. Mace, as bringing again into Congress an apple of discord.

Mr. Washburn also spoke in favor of prohibiting slavery in the new Territories.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 14.

SENATE.—The memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce for an expedition to be sent out for the relief of Dr. Kane was referred.

The bill increasing the commissions of the registrars and receivers of public lands under the original act last session, was passed.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, reported the House bill, allowing further time for those holding Virginia military lands in Ohio to have them surveyed and patented, which was passed.

Mr. Shelds introduced a bill providing for marine hospital at Galena, Ill.

A joint resolution from the House, modifying the original plan of the Custom House at New Orleans, was passed.

It was ordered that when the Senate adjourned it would be until Monday.

Mr. Summer offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the tax on merchant steamer, known as hospital money, and allowing them the use of the hospital funds, which was adopted.

After some unimportant business the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Wheeler presented a memorial to the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking Congress to send an expedition in search of Dr. Kane, which was referred to the Committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Cutler introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to adopt measures to procure the erection of a first class light-house at Cape Race.

The House next went into committee, and took up the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Stephens of Ga., having the floor, proceeded to speak at considerable length, vindicating the Nebraska bill, and denied that the recent elections were a verdict against that measure. He referred to the election in Pennsylvania and other States and denied that it had been a test. In Illinois it was a test, and there it was approved by the people.

Mr. Campbell rejoiced at some length, and was followed by Mr. Washburn of Ill., who denied the premises of Mr. Stephens in regard to Illinois. In that State there was a majority of nearly 1,600 against the bill on the Congressional vote, and a large anti-Nebraska majority in the Legislature.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Rev. J. McGuire, for many years of the Catholic church at Lexington, sailed from New York on the Collins steamer on Saturday. He goes to Rome.

ORDERS.

Old Soldiers of Kentucky.

The meeting of veterans, called by Gen. Combs, at the Court-house, in Lexington, on Saturday last, assembled at 12 o'clock, and were called to order. Less than 30 were present, of all the companions who had marched from that city and its vicinity during the late war with England, and many of those seemed feeble with age.

Adjt. Wm. MONTGOMERY was called to the Chair, and Dr. J. G. CUNN appointed Secretary.

After a few remarks, Gen. Combs presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Forty years have elapsed since the treaty of Ghent, which terminated our second war with England. The first war, to liberate the second, secured them. But few of those who then staked their lives in the conflict, survive to tell the tale of their sufferings and services. A large majority, who escaped death on the battle field, have long since gone to their last homes.

Within less than 40 years after the close of our Revolutionary war, a grateful Congress of the United States, made provision out of a meager treasury for the declining years of our patriotic fathers. Now that the coffers of the nation are overflowing with gold, and there are hundreds of millions of acres of unsold public lands, we ask for similar justice, not only for ourselves, but for the lonely widows and orphan children of our compatriots who are dead. Therefore, Resolved,

1st. That—be appointed a committee to memorialize Congress on this subject.

2d. That—be appointed Delegates to represent the old soldiers of Kentucky in the Convention proposed to be held in Washington, the 1st day of January next, and to concert with other soldiers of the same and other states, to propose a complete division of the country.

It was reported at Kiel on the 23d that on the 19th and 20th, a party of the Russian fleet left Helsingfors and captured two British cruisers in the Gulf of Finland.

The departure of the British fleet has been postponed to the 4th of December.

There are ominous rumors of a ten million sterling loan at 10 per cent.

Power will be asked for the embodiment of the whole militia of the kingdom by compulsory ballot, if required.

Seventeen first-class steamers were at Toulon embarking troops.

All of the French ships in the Baltic are under orders for the Mediterranean.

All Russians have been ordered to quit France.

SPAIN.—Espaço, it is said, has informed that the ministry is about to resign, and declares himself anxious to live as a private citizen.

Enlistment is still going on in Switzerland for Santa Anna.

A prospectus for a new Prussian State loan of 15,000,000 thalers has been issued.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular, of Tuesday, says that Breadstuffs opened very quiet, Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 43 to 44s; white wheat 12s 3d to 12s 9d; mixed corn 43 to 43s 6d, white 44s 6d. Beef is more active, and the stock is reduced lower than it has been for several years; new is wanted. Pork is in fair request, but there is no suitable for ship stores. Bacon has declined.

Lord Palmerston still remained in Paris.

Advices from Madrid of the 25th state that the amnesty, for political offences, pronounced on the 7th, has been extended over the whole kingdom.

The overland India and China mail has arrived, with dates from Bombay of October 25th, and Hong Kong to the 11th.

It is asserted that the Russians have invaded Bokhara, and had defeated a force of 50,000 men sent out by Badshah Khan.

It is reported that the King of Kohan had sent a request to the British for and against the Russians.

At Shanghai there had been a fight between the insurgents and the British, who had retired further from the city, Chinese families were returning to Canton, but there was nothing doing in the port.

Shanghai dates of the 22d of October state that the imperial cause was progressing favorably.

The plenipotentiaries of the United States, England and France had arrived at Shanghai, and would start for Pekin on the 25th.

The Czar's answer to the Prussian note expresses his willingness to treat on the terms:

1st. A common guarantee by the five powers of the rights of Christian subjects, without distinction of creeds.

2d. A common protection of the Principalities to be exercised by the five powers, on the terms of the present treaties between Russia and Turkey.

3d. The revision of the treaty of 1851.

4th. Free navigation on the Danube.

The Russian losses on the 5th are confirmed.

Eight thousand Russians were engaged in the battle of Inkerman.

THE EXCITEMENT.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14th.

There is still but little activity in the market, consequent upon the tightness of the money market and low stage of the river. The weather is clear and warm.

GREEN APPLES—Sales of good apples at \$4 per barrel.



THE CHEST.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BART., M. D.
THE EMINENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

Has left a valuable Legacy to the world in his

Great Preventive of Consumption.

AND
Unfailing Cure for Pulmonary Diseases without the use of Medicine.

Sir A. C. Bart invented and advised the use of the

EDUCATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR.

TO all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain A, and safe shield against the several fears, Diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the chest, and the heart, and the lungs, and the climate.

THE FUR CHEST. HOLLOWAY,
33, Corner of Ann and Nassau st., New York.

ASTONISHING CURE OF HORSE LEGS, AFTER NINE YEARS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley, of Henton, Yadkin county, North Carolina, U. S., dated November 1st, 1853.

READ HIS OWN WORDS.

Professor HOLLOWAY.

—Sir, it is not my wish to become notorious, neither is it my desire to do the honour as with one voice, from every part of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation. It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you, and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other Medicine in so short a period.

THE FUR CHEST.

—The Protector is simply a chemically prepared

silks and silk and wood, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest in so safe a manner that one can never become a maimed and a deformity.

—The Protector, although but recently introduced into America, is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies.

—It is a true Cordial. Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become of prodigious speed and formidable temperers which lead the way to the most violent fevers.

—The reliable family physician is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand.

—An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any hitherto known of any medicine.

Cures have been made beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid their disclosure to the world.

—Remember this is a staple article, and no Patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

Gent's size, \$1.50 each.

Ladies' size, 75¢ each.

Boy's and Girl's size, 75¢ each.

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann street and 102 Nassau st., New York, U. S.

Principal's Warehouse, 102 Wood street, Cheapside, London, Manufactury, 44 Market street, Manchester, England.

H. R. & Co. are establishing Deposits for the sale of the "Protector," in all parts of America, Canada, and the West Indies, and in the principal Goods Markets, Hotels, Marts, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Store-keepers, are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity open to them for safe and profitable business.

For terms apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,
33 Ann street, New York, U. S.

Sept. 15, 1854.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATE.

THE HYDROMAGEN,
OR,

WATERPROOF, ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE

CORK SOLES,

MANUFACTURED BY

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.,

44 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood street Cheapside, London, England. American Establishments, 28, Ann street, and 102, Nassau St. N. Y. U. S.

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